



VOL IX.]

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1809.

[No. 2391.

## Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLDAt the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &amp;c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-  
taining matter. For sale by the thousand  
gross, or single ones.

October 6.

Just Published,  
BY COTTON AND STEWART,  
And for sale at their Store,  
(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Just Published,  
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,  
THE LAWYER;

or,

Man as he ought not to be.  
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price  
one dollar.

ALMANAC'S

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or  
single one.Just Received,  
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS &  
WRAPPING PAPER.Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,  
No. 16 is received, and No. 17, is expected  
in a few days.Subscribers are earnestly requested to send  
for their copies, especially those who have  
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier  
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than  
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

Fishing-Shore to Rent.

THE Mount-Vernon FISHING-SHORE, to-  
gether with the Stoking Tubs, to rent for the  
next season or for a longer time if desired.

Bushrod Washington.

January 3.

City Tavern and Hotel,  
ALEXANDRIA:  
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.WILLIAM CATON,  
From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS  
and the PUBLIC in general, that he has  
taken that justly celebrated INN, in this city,  
called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL,  
lately in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby.  
He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give  
the greatest satisfaction to every person, as  
no exertions on his part shall be wanted to  
keep up the high character which this Ta-  
vern has, as being one of the best in the Uni-  
on: and assures them that he will always  
have an assortment of the best liquors and  
good waters.Travellers and others will meet with good  
accommodations at the above house, on rea-  
sonable terms.Boarders are taken by the day, week,  
month or year.The papers from all the sea-ports on  
the continent are regularly taken and filed at  
the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and  
are for the use of strangers.Suppers can be had from six to twelve  
o'clock in the evening, at a short notice,  
from one to twenty.

November 13.

Bank of Alexandria,  
JANUARY 2, 1809.NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders  
of the Bank of Alexandria, that a  
dividend of three and a half per cent, on the  
capital stock of said Bank for the half year  
ending this day, is declared, and will be ready  
to be paid to them on Thursday next the  
5th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

January 3.

## MUSCOVADO SUGARS.

55 hogsheads 1st and 2d qua-  
lity—FOR SALE BY

R. Veitch &amp; Co.

January 12. dsw

## FRENCH LANGUAGE.

A GENTLEMAN, who has devoted a  
considerable part of his time to the  
study of foreign languages and the manner in  
which they may be taught with most advan-  
tage, is desirous to give *Lessons in French*,  
which, being now considered as a necessary  
branch of polite education, he flatters himself  
to meet with sufficient encouragement—and  
the method of teaching which he means to  
adopt, (being that of Mr. A. Dufes, so gene-  
rally approved of) added to a strict attention  
to a clear and proper pronunciation, will ena-  
ble his pupils to acquire the language in a  
shorter time, than that which has hitherto  
been in use—of which a little experience will  
prove the truth of his assertion.As his family lives a short distance from  
Alexandria, he intends to remove to the town  
as soon as he finds a prospect to defray the  
expenses of house-keeping, and invites there-  
fore those who wish to be instructed to make  
their applications, the sooner the better, to  
Mr. GENERES, who will give the necessary  
information.A. B. He likewise proposes to teach the  
Spanish and German Languages, should any  
scholars offer.

January 17. d

## TICKETS

FOR SALE AT  
R. GRAY'S BOOKSTORE,  
IN THE

Black River Lottery, No. 2,

The scheme of which contains

1 Prize of \$30,000  
1 of 20,000  
2 of 10,000

Present price of Tickets, \$8 50.

December 29.

Charitable Marine Society Lot-  
teryRecommences drawing this afternoon, at  
three o'clock. The first drawn blank will be  
entitled to two hundred dollars. The capital  
prizes remaining in the wheel are—1 Of 5000  
1 Of 3000  
1 Of 2500  
1 Of 2000  
2 Of 1500  
1 Of 1000  
4 Of 750Besides a great number of smaller prizes  
of 400, 300, 200, 150, 75, 30, 20, &c.Tickets and Shares at the rate of Six Dol-  
lars, for sale at R. Gray's Book-store, where  
a correct check of the drawings are kept, and  
all Tickets sold as above examined free of  
expense.Warranted undrawn Tickets given for Prizes  
as soon as drawn.

January 9.

John Gardner Ladd,  
Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street  
Wharf—Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads  
and barrels.Molasses, West-India, and New-England  
Rum in do.Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes,  
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-  
shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half,  
and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-  
edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dift-  
Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings  
in barrels.Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of  
Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens'

Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages

of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia

Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens

Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nan-

keens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writ-

ing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse

Salt, Cordage, Flux, Glue, a quantity of Vi-

nager, 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons

Russian Hemp, &amp;c. &amp;c.

January 12. d

## NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he  
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-  
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,  
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for  
distilling grain or fruit.A general assortment of TIN WARE  
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE  
PIPES made at the shortest notice.Every kind of PLUMBING WORK ei-  
ther for Ships or Buildings, done in the best  
manner.The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS  
in all its branches is carried on under the di-  
rection of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER,  
who has had many years experience, and as a  
workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-  
founder business is a partnership, application  
must be made to William Fletcher, who will  
undertake to make GRATES handsomely  
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-  
tern or price, and will execute the work in the  
very best and neatest manner and on the most  
reasonable terms.The highest price given for Old Copper,  
Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

## JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King  
Street;THE POWER OF RELIGION,  
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at  
the approach of death.Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-  
ence of persons, distinguished by their great-  
ness, learning or virtue.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged  
and improved by the Author.  
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak  
of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions,  
of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate  
him sincerely on the success of this particular  
work. We announce this edition, because the  
alterations and additions are so considerable,  
that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here  
selected, and the judicious reflections which  
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail  
to make the best impressions, and to produce  
the best effects, on all who read them with at-  
tention. The present edition of this excel-  
lent publication, which has been long known  
and commended, is enlarged by the addition  
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly  
one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the tenth and last edi-  
tion of this valuable work. The improve-  
ments made in it, will appear from the author's  
advertisement. We can only add to this ac-  
count of the present useful volume, our hope  
that it will be extensively circulated among  
our countrymen."The American Review & Literary Journal,  
for July, August & September, 1801."On reviewing this book, in its improved  
form, we find the facts unquestionable and  
highly interesting—the style correct and neat  
—and the general tendency of the work such  
as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-  
cially to young readers, who love entertain-  
ment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable  
collection, has anticipated the commendation  
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-  
cation of more than seventy remarkable char-  
acters, many striking examples are exhibited  
which, in the quiet hour of refection, man  
contribute to arrest the careless and wander-  
ing; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and  
to convince or disconcert those who have  
been unhappily led to oppose the highest  
truths." Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.

Fike's Arithmetic, large and small.

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-

Book, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-

Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-  
dia.

October 20.

## SALT AFLOAT.

700 bushels of Turks-Island SALT, for  
sale, on board the sloop SALLY, of Providence.  
For terms apply to Joseph Dean, or the Mas-  
ter on board, lying at Harper's wharf.

January 21.

## FOR SALE,

On board sloop MERRIT, Benedict Arnold,  
Master.1700 bushels best Richmond COAL.—Ap-  
ply to the Master on board, lying at Harper's  
wharf.

January 21.

## FOR SALE,

A GOOD WAGGON and TEAM—the  
Waggon is nearly new and completely fixed  
for travelling.

Apply to the Printer.

January 21.

6t

## LANDED TO DAY,

21 bales nice Upland Cotton,  
AND FOR SALE BY

E. GILMAN.

December 20. 3taw4t

Lost or Mislaid, last evening,

A SMALL FRENCH GOLD WATCH,  
Maker's name Lepine, A Paris, with a  
black silk chain and two Gold Seats. Any  
person finding the same and leaving it with  
the Printer hereof shall be liberally reward-  
ed.

January 20.

d3t

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers trading under the firm of  
Talbott and Saunders, have just commenced  
the TANNING and CURRYING BUSI-  
NESS in this place, where they have on hand  
and intend keeping a general assortment of  
LEATHER suitable for Saddlers, Shoemakers,  
Bookbinders, &c. which they will dis-  
pose of on the lowest terms for cash or a/c  
or approved notes at short dates.Elisha Talbott,  
Peter Saunders.

January 21.

P. S. The highest prices given for Hides,  
Skins and Bark, which will be received at  
their tan-yard near the stone bridge, upper  
end of Duke-street, or currying shop, two  
doors above the Washington tavern, King-  
street.

&amp; S.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

	per. lb.	D. C.	D. C.
Coffee,	27	30	
Duck, Russia	35	40	
Ravens	18	20	
Fruit, Raisins	11	11	50
Indigo, Spanish (flat.)	4	5	
Molasses	2	50	2 60
Salt, coarse	55	60	
fine	1 35	1 50	
Spices, Nutmegs	1 35	1 50	
Pepper	9	10	
Pimento	25	30	
Spirits, Brandy (French) 4th	25	2 25	
Gin, Holland	1 75	2	
Rum, Jamaica 4th	1 75	2	
Antigua 3d	1 25	1 40	
Windward 2d & 3d	1 10	1 20	
Sugars, 1st quality	1	1 10	
2d & 3d	15	15	
Teas, Imperial	11	13	
Hyson	2 25	2 50	
Young Hyson	1 30	1 40	
Hyson Skin	1 20	1 40	
Wines, Madeira	90	1	
Port	2	2 50	
Lisbon	1 60	1 75	
Malaga	1 33	1 40	
	1 10	1 20	

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

	per. lb.	D. C.	D. C.
Bacon	9	10	
Beef, Mess	no sales		
Prime	no sales		
Bread, Crackers	no sales		
Pilot	no sales		
Ship	no sales		
Candles, Mould	18	20	
Dipt	16	18	
Cheese	8	12	
Cotton, Upland	19	20	
Fish, Mackarel	7 50	8	
Shad	7 50	8	
Herrings	3 75	4	
Flour, Superfine	4 58		
Grain, Wheat	73	80	
Corn	45	50	
Flaxseed	none		
Glass, Window 8 by 10	14	15	
Gunpowder, Keg	25lb	10	15
Hemp	cwt.	10	12
Iron, Barr	ton	120	125
Pork, Mess	bbl.	no sales	
Prime	no sales		
Spirits, N. E. Rum	gal.	60	65
Whiskey	44	46	
Sugar, New-Orleans	100	none	
Loaf	lbs.	20	21
Lump	19	20	
Tobacco, Maryland	cwt.	5	
Potomac	5		

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	par	
Potomac do.	96	
Marine Insurance	uncertain	
Washington Bridge	par	
Little River Turnpike	uncertain	
Washington and Alexandria do.	par	
Exchange on London, £10.		

Charitable Marine Society Lottery

Warranted undrawn

TICKETS in the above Lottery for sale at the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette.—Present price Six Dollars; but will raise on Monday to Six Dollars Twenty-five Cents.

There has been ten days drawing, and the wheel has gained 10,750 Dollars, and no prize higher than 300 Dollars as yet drawn.

JANUARY 13.

NOTICE.

I wish to rent my FISHING LANDING at the Mouth of Hunting-Creek.

James Craik.

January 5.

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

THURSDAY, November 30.

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

[Mr. Pickering's Speech continued.] Shall I be told, Mr. President, of the British orders of council? and that they were comprehended in the President's view of the great and interesting dangers to which our commerce was exposed? If that were the fact, was it not his duty to give such information of them as he possessed, to the Senate. He gave none. I know that those orders were afterwards pressed into his service to justify the measure: and still later it has been confidently said "that those orders stood in front of the real causes of the embargo:" And yet they were invisible to the senate. What! the great, the operative cause of the embargo, "before which all other motives sunk into insignificance," not seen, not known to the senate? Not glanced at by the president in his message, nor intimated to any of the members who were honored with his confidence, and by them to the senate?

But from reasoning I will recur to written proofs, furnished by the president himself, and now on our tables.

In Mr. Madison's letter to Mr. Pinkney, the president's minister in London, dated December 23, 1807, the next day after the act laying an embargo was passed; and this after it had undergone three days of honest opposition in the house of representatives—during which it behoved the father of the measure, and his friends, to furnish every possible argument to silence opposition, and to satisfy the nation of its expediency and necessity—after all this, Mr. Madison in that letter, tells Mr. Pinkney, that "the policy and the causes of the measure are explained in the measure itself." The contents of the message comprehending the papers referred to I have already stated: and the statement demonstrates, that they were not the causes or motives of the embargo; for an "empty menace," a decree without the means of carrying it into effect, could be no cause, no motive for a measure, whose avowed object was "to save our vessels, our seamen and merchandize, from great and increasing dangers."

Sir, let all the documents laid on our tables by the president be examined, and you will not find one in which he hazards the assertion, that the British orders of November 11th were known to him at the time he recommended the embargo, or that an expectation of them determined his recommendation. It was not until the 2d of February, when they had been officially communicated by the British minister, that he offered them to Congress "as a farther proof of the increasing dangers to our navigation & commerce, which led to the present measure of the act laying an embargo." And Mr. Madison, in his letter to Mr. Pinkney, of February 19, 1808, cautiously avoids ascribing the origin of the embargo to the British orders; though he says, the probability of such decrees was among the considerations which "enforced" the measure; the language of the British gazettes, with other indications, having (he said) left little doubt that such orders were 'meditated.' And he adds, that 'the appearance of these decrees (meaning the British orders) had much effect in reconciling all descriptions among us to the embargo.'

But I must notice the change of language in Mr. Madison's last letter. In that of December 23, to Mr. Pinkney, he says, "the policy and the causes of the embargo are explained in the president's message." But in his letter of February 19, he says, "my last (that of December 23) enclosed a copy of the act of the embargo, and explained the policy of the measure," leaving out 'causes,' and introducing the unknown British orders as among the considerations which enforced it.

The president too, in his answer to the Boston petition for suspending the embargo, says not that the British orders were known to exist at the time when the embargo was laid; but only that they were in existence at the date of the law; from which, the unwary reader might suppose that they were known to exist at that date.

From all these considerations it appears to demonstration, that the British orders of council of November 11th, 1807, were not known, and the newspaper rumour concerning them never entered into the views of the president and congress as a motive for laying the embargo. And here the well known maxim applies, *de non aphanentibus et non*

*existentibus endem est lex.* Altho' the British orders were in existence, yet as they were not known to exist, they were as to the embargo, non entities.

[Speech to be continued.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 30.

DEBATE

On the Resolution for raising Fifty Thousand Volunteers.

[CONTINUED.]

[Mr. Eppes's Speech concluded.]

In the course of my remarks I have noticed the strange union of sentiment between gentlemen in the opposition and the British ministry on the subject of the embargo.

On this subject I will read an extract of a ministerial pamphlet—

"Providence has ordained, that nations as well as individuals, should, in a certain degree, be dependant on each other; and the inhabitants of no country can be debarr'd from their accustomed commercial communications, without being deprived of many advantages and enjoyments. Society being thus constituted, the government that attacks the comfort and happiness of the people, by prohibiting this intercourse, alienates their affections, and consequently holds its authority by a very precarious tenure. When the late emperor Paul entered into the confederacy against Great Britain, his subjects were at once reduced to severe and general distress, their hemp, their flax, their tallow, their ashes, their iron, their timber, all their great staple commodities, for the sale of which they depended on British purchasers, were left a dead weight upon their hands. If the produce of the land becomes of no value, the landlord may apply to his tenant for his rent in vain. If the vassal can procure no employment, he can pay nothing to his lord. Thus the nobles, whose revenue is derived from the rent of their estates, and the labor of their vassals, found themselves involved in the calamity of their inferiors: and were led by common interest to attempt that revolution which cost the emperor his crown and his life.

"If any further elucidation of the principle to which this event is ascribed, were wanting, it promises to be found in the U. States of America; where the cultivators of the soil are deprived of the fruits of their labors, and the merchants of their commercial gains, by the present embargo. This forced state of things cannot be of long continuance. Already have the Vermontese set the constituted authorities at defiance, and persist in carrying on their trade with the Canadians across lake Champlain, while the northern states manifest strong symptoms of discontent."

Perhaps I ought to apologize to the representatives from the state of Vermont for reading a clause speaking particularly of that state, but I assure the gentlemen that it is not my wish to bring the attention of the house to circumstances which have passed there. I view them with that deep regret with which I shall ever view a similar state of things in any portion of the country, I regret that any portion of the people of this country, however they may feel, should not manifest their feeling in that form prescribed by the constitution and the laws. We are told by this pamphlet of true British origin, that the United States cannot stand this measure—and what are we told on this floor? "You cannot stand it; you are committing suicide on yourselves." All this goes to Great Britain, what I say never will reach it. All there seen of it will be a garbled statement in a federal paper, which I could cover with my thumb, and that will be sent to Great Britain. Through this corrupted source their information is derived, and they know nothing of the real situation of American feeling, or of the American character. And is the government to blame, when I declare to God that I have seen speeches attributed to me which I have never made—the most shameful misrepresentation made by men brought here, not for the purpose of reporting our proceedings to the nation, but for supporting party purposes. Gentlemen tell us we cannot stand a permanent embargo. We never intended it. Gentlemen well know that the rights of the nation cannot be abandoned without a struggle. The only question is, when to commence it.—Our resources will soon be at our command. Means of resistance are provided, and the period must soon arrive when nothing will be wanting but spirit on the part of the representatives to use them. The people are with you—you have their support. Nothing can forfeit it but abandoning their rights. If by war only they can be maintained, the people will meet it with firmness. I never had any other feelings but that these decrees must be repealed, or we must resort to war. I said so last year. I spoke it openly—My

sentiments are known to the people I present. They unite in that sentiment. It is the undivided sentiment of the state in which I live.

It has been said that the southern people wish to destroy commerce. I will ask gentlemen what but commerce has produced our present difficulties? If I had consulted my interest only, of what importance to me was the carrying trade? None, sir, but in was, it ever will be, of infinite importance to me to support the principles of our constitution. What are these principles? Equal and exact justice to every class of our citizens. United for common protection and for the general safety, the rights of no one class can be abandoned. The merchant has as good a right to protection in the use of his ship, as the farmer in the use of his plough. I said so in 1803, and I say so still. Our situation, however, is now changed; it is no longer a commercial question; the late decrees and orders make a direct attack on the sovereignty of the nation; it is no longer a commercial question whether we will trade, but whether we will maintain or surrender our independence. The embargo at the time it was adopted, was, I believe, the best measure which could have been resorted to. Its operation was defeated, partly by the misrepresentation of which I have spoken. While on this subject I will ask attention to another point, which I had nearly omitted. I have said something about tories. I wish it to be understood, that I mean no gentleman in the house. I meant to state that the tory principle had manifested itself in a portion of this country, and that it was that principle, in union with the agents and acts of the British government, which produced the evasions of our law. Your towns swarm with these British agents, who send to their friends, what is essential to their prosperity, in violation of your law. Nay, sir, toryism in this country, has in one case assumed a sort of official form. I refer to the proceedings of the Essex Junto. I hold them in my hand, and I will read a resolution from them.

These patriots say—

"As to the orders of council. It will be recollect that these orders, bearing date 11th November, 1807, were occasioned by the decree of the French emperor, dated November, 1805, declaring all the British dominions in a state of blockade. G. Britain may think these orders completely justified by the *lex talionis* (law of retaliation.) There is no reason to consider them as originating from a disposition hostile to this country, and they ought not to be so considered: it is notorious that she could, according to known law and usage, plead the actual blockade, by her navy, of all the principal ports under the power of France."

Now, sir, I say this is a rank tory principle; and it is immaterial what may be the professions of men. The man who can say in the present situation of the country, that the conduct of G. Britain towards us is justified by the *lex talionis*, or by any other law is a tory. It is in vain for the people in my portion of the union to make professions of patriotism, when they come forward, by a public act say, that we have no cause of complaint against Great Britain. I wish gentlemen correctly to understand me. If the British nation would come forward and make reparation for the insults offered in our ports and waters, she will still stand with me on equal ground with France. But when I recollect that instead of tendering reparation for the most humiliating insults and injuries, she sent here a legalized spy to insult us with insolent demands.

I cannot consider in point of injury done to this country, these two foreign nations as equal in the honorable career of injustice and violence towards us. Let G. Britain redress these injuries, and I would as soon tender the hand of reconciliation to her as to France.

I believe the principles of both are infamous. That in a contest for the empire of the world, they regard only their own aggrandizement. It is the duty of the U. States to take a firm and manly attitude, and oppose both; to maintain the independence of the nation and spurn a foreign yoke; you must assert your rights; they cannot be maintained without men. The independence of our country is an object, before which all differences as to the internal administration of our affairs should sink. This is a period when all honest men have common interest. It is a period when all party feelings should be sacrificed at the shrine of our country's good. It is a period when federalists ought to forget that they have lost the helm of state, when the old tories, dispersed thro' our country, should forget that we have acquired independence, and when all honest men should unite to maintain those rights which are the birth-right of an American.

(Speech to be continued.)

NEW YORK, J.

Arrived schr. Julian, from Aux Cayes, with American vessels, O. M. spike brig. Delaw. Boston for Philadelphia. Woodlands, spoke a British ship for New York, with flour 18, 20 to 30. Passengers, Mr. Brice, 3 French gentlemen. T. Benyda, spoke schr. H. blown off the coast.

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NEW YORK, January 18.  
Arrived schr. Julian, Fullerton, 14 days  
from Aux Cayes, with coffee. Left no A-  
merican vessels. On Monday, off Barne-  
fit, spoke brig Delaware, 14 days from  
Boston for Philadelphia. Tuesday off the  
Woodlands, spoke a British brig from Hal-  
ifax for New York, with loss of her foresail.  
Flour was 18, 20 to 30. Pork 40 dollars.—  
Passengers, Mr. Brice, of Baltimore, and  
3 French gentlemen. To the southward of  
Bermuda, spoke schr. Hope, from N. York,  
blown off the coast.

NORFOLK, Jan. 18.

We have been favored with London pa-  
pers, the Courier, Times, and Cobbett's  
Weekly Register, (received by the British  
ship London, captain Amory, 49 days from  
Liverpool,) from the 11th to the 21st Nov.  
inclusively, from which copious extracts are  
made for this day's Ledger.

Our first page is occupied by extracts  
made into the London papers from the Pa-  
ris journals down to the 12th November.—  
The *Expose* of the minister of the interior to  
the legislative body of France, is a document  
of interest, upon which the reader will find  
a judicious commentary in this paper, copi-  
ed from the London Courier, of the 19th of  
November. As the remarks of the Courier  
are so much more appropriate than any thing  
we could offer, so far as the subject which  
those remarks embrace, we shall pass to a  
part of this expose which concerns our own  
country, and which the Courier does not no-  
tice.

The expose having reviewed the system  
of commercial warfare adopted against G. B.  
and the means which have been employed—  
thus remarks :

“The war will henceforth consist in re-  
pelling from all points the English commerce  
and employing the means calculated to pro-  
mote that end. France has energetically con-  
curred in the exclusion of the mono-  
poly of commerce; she has resigned her-  
self to privations, which long habits must  
have rendered more painful. Some  
branches of her agriculture and her industry  
have suffered, and still suffer, but the pros-  
perity of the great body of the nation is not  
affected; she is familiarized with that transi-  
tory state, which she beholds without fear.  
The allies of France, and the United States,  
SACRIFICE LIKE HER, and with a resolution  
EQUALLY GENEROUS, THEIR PRIVATE CON-  
VENIENCES.”

We have given the extract in full, in or-  
der that we might not be accused of making  
partial or grabled quotations. And thus it is  
at length openly avowed in the face of the  
world, that all our sacrifices and privations  
are made in co-operation with (if not the  
command of) France. We think we can  
hear Messrs. Jefferson and Madison ex-  
claiming—“The devil take thee for a long-  
tongued French minister; have you no  
mercy on us and our reputations? While  
we are endeavoring to persuade the deluded  
people of these states, that our restrictions on  
commerce, and the consequent distress  
which they produce, were occasioned by  
your injustice, as well as that of England,  
you tell the world that we are co-operating  
with you and your allies, sacrificing like you  
and them, “with a resolution equally gene-  
rous,” our private conveniences, for “repelling  
the English commerce at all points, and  
employing the means calculated to promote  
that end?” Whether Messrs. Jefferson  
and Madison will thus reproach Bonaparte's  
minister, or not, we undertake not to deter-  
mine. But surely the people of America  
can be no longer deceived. We are not  
yet included among her “allies,” in other  
and more correct language, the slaves of  
France; but only so far as to co-operate  
with her in the great work in which she is  
engaged. The good people of America  
have been told that they were suffering this  
unexampled distress, in order to protect  
their maritime rights violated by England  
and France, (but in ten fold degree by the  
latter) and that their government were pur-  
suing measures equally direct against both  
those belligerents. This matter is better  
understood in France. It must have been  
an admirable conversation between Mr.  
Armstrong and the French minister, when  
the former communicated his instructions,  
directing him to remonstrate against the  
treasures of France, and to promise to take  
our embargo, if France would rescind  
the decrees! These two ministers must  
have smiled at the farce they were acting.  
But there is no room to indulge in levity on  
this subject; the sufferings of our nation  
will not permit it; and to be told that we  
are not suffering on our own account, but  
in accommodation to the views of a tyrant,  
makes our calamity still greater. This, our  
countrymen will perceive, is no idle news-  
paper speculation, but the solemn declara-  
tion of the tyrant's minister.

Perhaps the advocates of the administra-

tion will take a more manly ground than we  
expect, they may, and we hope will, deny  
the deductions which Bonaparte's minister  
has presumed to make. This would be a  
course worthy of the administration of a free  
and independent nation. If our nation has  
been insulted and slandered in the face of  
Europe, and motives assigned for our con-  
duct, which do not exist, the administration  
owe it to their own honor to repel the foul  
assertions of Bonaparte's minister. But  
will such a course be pursued? We fear not;  
the French minister appears to consider us  
so far committed to the views of France,  
that we cannot, nor dare not recede. Wretched  
state!

The only notice taken by the London pa-  
pers of this part of the expose, is in the  
Times of the 19th, which says—“we can-  
not omit adding to the above remarks, tho'  
it does not belong to European politics, the  
observation, that America is said to adopt  
the same conduct as the allies, that is, the  
vassals of France, in sacrificing her particu-  
lar conveniences to her hatred of England.  
Every one indeed that speaks of the embar-  
go in France, seems to consider it as the di-  
rect act of Bonaparte, through his organ  
Jefferson.”

NOTE.—The reader will remark some  
difference between the quotations made in  
the above article (from the French expose)  
and that in the first page. The difference  
arises in the difference of translation; the  
expose as in the first page, is copied from  
the Courier, the quotations in the above article  
are from the Times.

WAR IN SPAIN.—We have given in  
this day's paper as many of the details which  
are contained in the London papers, in re-  
spect of the war in Spain, as we could. It  
will appear from both the French and Span-  
ish accounts, that the battle of Sornosa, on  
the 31st of October, had terminated in fa-  
vor of the former; but as neither appears  
to attach much importance to its result, it  
may be concluded that nothing important  
was gained. But there appears to be a con-  
siderable anxiety respecting a battle which  
is supposed to have been fought on the 6th  
or 7th of November, of which, accounts are  
so contradictory, that it is impossible to  
arrive at any conclusion from them, or in-  
deed to say with certainty if there was any  
battle. The very quick passages of the last  
vessels from Spain, render it probable that no  
certain accounts had been received before  
the Loudon sailed, though she brings, we  
understand, papers to the 26th of Nov. Verbal  
accounts say that the Spaniards had  
been successful.

Both parties are exerting every nerve to  
press forward their forces to the scenes of  
action. The British would assemble about  
the 14th November. That from Portugal,  
and that under sir David Baird, the two about  
40,000, were to rendezvous at Valladolid.  
A third division, chiefly cavalry, had arrived;  
25,000 men and horses were landed at Corunna  
on the 8th November. The British have 5000 cavalry in Spain,  
mounted on English horses. The British army in Portugal, 10,000, are embarking  
for the north of Spain, and another division  
of 10,000 are preparing in Eng. d, and  
would be embarked about the 1st or 10th of  
December. A great battle must be fought  
near Bilboa to decide the fate of that city, as  
the French appear unwilling to enter Spain,  
leaving that port open to their enemies.

A number of partial actions in the differ-  
ent parts of Spain are noticed in our gaz-  
ettes, but they are not important, except to  
shew, that on all those occasions, the Span-  
ish troops behaved with the greatest braver-  
y and discipline. The papers are crowded  
with accounts of detachments from all parts  
of Spain marching to join the armies on the  
frontiers. Bonaparte it will be noticed, had  
arrived in Spain, and it is said he never  
moves in vain.

The court of enquiry on sir Hew Dal-  
rymple was progressing; and from what  
we have read of its proceeding, we think he  
will be acquitted. The importance of march-  
ing to the aid of the Spaniards, appears to  
have been a paramount consideration.—  
Our embargo, or indeed American affairs,  
are not noticed in any of the papers, except  
on one occasion, produced by the French  
expose, of which notice is taken in another  
place.

The article from the Danish Court Ga-  
zette, shews how very difficult it is to re-  
strict commerce, or rather to destroy it, even  
with the aid of the most despotic power.

#### NOTICE.

THE subscriber cautions all those whom  
it may concern, from purchasing SAND-  
MARSH-MUD, or STONE, from JOSIAH  
BROWNING, now in possession of Jones's  
Point; since he has no other title to the pro-  
perty than that which he derives from pos-  
session obtained by knavery and retained by  
fraud.

John R. Cooke.

#### Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23.

A letter from a respectable gentleman at  
Portland mentions, a report, that a large  
ship laden with cotton sailed from Bath on  
the 12th instant; that the captain applied  
for a clearance and offered bonds to twice  
the amount of vessel and cargo; which was  
refused, the collector demanding three times  
the amount; that the ship then proceeded  
without a clearance; beat off the revenue  
cutter; and passed the fort. The soldiers  
discharged two heavy guns which were loaded,  
and then refused to obey their officers,  
declaring that they would not fire on their  
countrymen.

(Boston Fal.)

Captain Cunningham from Shelburne in  
12 days, informs, that a vessel had arrived  
in 16 days from Barbados, with informa-  
tion that Martinique had surrendered to the  
British.

(Boston paper.)

A London paper of the tenth of Nov. by  
the ship Ann, arrived at Charleston, states,  
that “A report was circulated this morning,  
with considerable confidence, that the em-  
peror of Austria had declared war against  
France, and that Bonaparte, upon receiving  
the intelligence had suddenly returned to  
Paris. We of course, do not pledge our-  
selves for the truth of this statement, but it  
appears from the foreign papers that the  
French recently actually stopped the circu-  
lation of the Vienna Gazette, in the north  
of Germany.”

The Spanish brig which has arrived at  
New-London from Cadiz is the San Anto-  
nia, capt. Juan Joseph de Salas, in 55 days  
passage. Left there, Nov. 18, ship Borda-  
aux Law, from Havana; an American  
ship, last from Algeciras; and a schooner.  
Markets dull, flour \$7 to 7 50; rice 7;  
fish 6; beef 11; pork 16; white Havana  
sugar 10; brown do. 8; Caracass Cocoa  
32; tobacco 25. Passenger captain Cornwall,  
who arrived at New York on Tues-  
day last, and informs, that 2 days before he  
sailed, news was received that the Spaniards  
had evacuated Bilbao. No news of any re-  
cent battle.

The merchants of Baltimore have prepared  
a memorial to Congress, remonstrating a-  
gainst the imposition of double duties, and  
the abolition of the drawback. It contains  
many striking and able arguments against  
those measures. As to goods ordered, the  
double duty is unjust, because it adds to the  
cost, and may thereby not only diminish the  
profit of the speculation, but produce a loss to  
the importer, which he could not guard  
against. The injustice of refusing the draw-  
back upon articles imported since the em-  
bargo, in vessels which have sailed by spe-  
cial permission, is an equally flagrant viola-  
tion of justice. The import having been  
made under laws which provide for the pay-  
ment of drawbacks, they cannot be withheld  
but by subtracting, without equivalent, prop-  
erty as unquestionably vested in the holder  
of the imports, as any which is secured by  
the laws of society.

Thus much for the right of the case.—  
Though no arguments or motives of expe-  
diency, necessity or undefined equity, can  
be set up against the clear rights of the citi-  
zen, the memorial notices the suggestions,  
which are made use of to justify the pro-  
posed law, and successfully proves that they  
are destitute of force or application.

Whilst the object of curtailing the draw-  
back evidently is to avoid the payment of  
what is due from the treasury, the attempt  
is disguised under the pretext of forcing the  
articles into the market. The memorial  
expresses great amazement at such an av-  
owal, and regards it as a stroke from the  
principle of an equation of property. This  
attempt so considered as worthy of lasting  
attention. In plain language, it is proposed,  
by the impoverishment of the holder of arti-  
cles entitled to drawback, to force him to  
sell at an inconvenient time and for less than  
they are worth; or at least by taking away  
the benefit promised upon exportation, to  
render him desirous of selling immediately,  
in order to realize his capital.

(North American.)

#### WOOD FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to make sale of a  
few hundred cords of WOOD near the mouth  
of Pamonkey Creek: a secure and conven-  
ient harbor, not more than 15 miles below  
Alexandria.—Those who are desirous of pur-  
chasing, may be supplied on advantageous  
terms by applying to

Benjamin Dulany, jun.

January 23.

ALEXANDRIA, January 23, 1809.

Notice is hereby given to de-  
linquent Stockholders in the Little River  
Turnpike Company, that unless payment  
shall be made of their respective balances  
due on their shares on or before the first  
Monday in April next, that their shares  
will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incor-  
porating said company, and will be exposed to  
sale, at public auction, on that day, at the  
coffee house, in Alexandria.

By order of the board of directors.

Jonah Thompson,  
Treasurer L. R. T. Co.  
January 23.

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#### Valuable Property for Sale.

The subscriber being desirous of closing and  
settling his affairs in the town of Alexan-  
dria, offers for sale the following

#### REAL PROPERTY, viz.

A LOT OF GROUND, on the east side  
of Union-street, fifty seven feet seven  
inches on said street, and extending one hundred  
and eighty five feet to the river Poto-  
mac; and a PIER extended 24 feet, that will  
accommodate three vessels. On the wharf  
there is a large and convenient two story  
Warehouse within 44 feet of the river, with  
the use of a 20 feet alley for the whole space.  
This property will be sold together or in lots  
to suit the purchaser.

ALSO,

A LOT on the north side of King-street,  
between Water and Union-streets, on which  
there is a three story Brick Warehouse and a  
Frame House, at present occupied by Mr.  
Charles J. Carter. These two stands are con-  
sidered equal to any in the town of Alexan-  
dria for shipping, or wholesale business.

A TRACT OF LAND, in Fairfax country,  
containing 162 acres, about ten miles from  
town, and a little to the north of the Colches-  
ter road, on which are several small buildings.

TERMS—One fourth in hand, the balance  
in equal payments at 6, 12, and 18 months,  
with approved security.

John Tucker.

January 23.

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The Committee of Coun-  
cil appointed for the relief of the Poor, give  
notice, that they will attend at the Council  
Chamber, on MONDAY next, and on every  
successing Monday during the inclement sea-  
son, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock,  
for the purpose of distributing to those who  
stand in need.

Donations for the use of the poor, will be  
thankfully received of those who may be  
pleased to furnish them, either to the commit-  
tee, or to James Harris, clerk of the market.

Aaron Hewes,  
James M'Guire,  
Wm. Rhodes,  
Thomas Shreeve,  
John Janney,

Committee of  
Council.

January 21.

#### Astonishing Female Artist.

[This young Lady's performance is entirely  
different from the young Lady's who per-  
formed in Alexandria about a year since.]

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexan-  
dria are respectfully informed, that a  
more singular and surprising instance of  
the wonderful productions of nature, was,  
perhaps, never so apparently demonstrated,  
as in the case of MISS SARAH ROGERS,  
a young Lady who has performed in Balti-  
more for some time past, and by the solicita-  
tions of a number of reputable families, has  
been induced to spend a few days in Alexan-  
dria, at Mr. Thornton's, King-street, between  
Water and Union-streets.

Miss ROGERS is a native of New Hamp-  
shire—she was born without the use of either  
hands or feet, but the amends made in the  
exercise of her other faculties, surpasses all  
human belief; without the use of any of her  
limbs, and with her mouth only, she will  
paint elegant Flowers and Landscapes, Mix  
Colours, Write, Thread a Needle, Cut Paper  
or Cloth with the Scissors, held in her mouth,  
&c. &c.

Those ladies and gentlemen, who are des-  
irous of seeing the displays of genius exhib-  
ited by this Young Lady, and one of the fine  
arts explored in a most extraordinary man-  
ner, without the natural use of the hands and  
arms, and with the mouth only, are invited  
to improve the present and perhaps the only  
opportunity they ever will have, of partaking  
of this delightful and rational amusement, as  
they may not in a great number of years, if  
ever again, behold so pleasing and wonderful  
a sight.

Hours of admission every day and evening,  
(Sundays excepted) from nine o'clock in the  
morning till nine in the evening.

Admission twenty five cents.

## Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's Patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by James Kennedy, sen. BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET, And no where else in Alexandria.

### Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended MAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at Lee's Patent Medicine store, No. 56 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be prepared, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

### Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,  
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

### Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskillful or destructive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

### Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of two hundred thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

### Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throats and approaching Consumption.

## MAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

### The Genuine Persian Lotion.

### The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

### Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

### ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from Mercury or any pernicious or offensive ingredient, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,

New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

### Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lape remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Glects, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and their warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

### Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked by Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1808.

### Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1808.

### TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by John Warr, deceased.

### FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor Executor

September 24.

## Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,  
ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

### AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, 1st and 2d quality

20 barrels Muscovado Sugars.

7000 lb. Green Coffee

3 1/2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted

BB to No. 9.

10 bales Cotton.

10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.

40 boxes Mould Candles.

15 bags clean heavy Pepper.

50 lb. Nutmegs.

casks London refined Saltpetre.

5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Run.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pi-

mento, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY

John G. Ladd.

January 16.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the third of this month a negro man named SES, about twenty five years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, rather slender and very black, his eyes are rather large. Among other clothes he took with him a dark colored coat rather ragged, a black jacket, a pair of white breeches made of planes, and a pair of old corduroy. I will give the above reward for him, if secured in some jail, and sent to me.

David Stuart,

Fairfax County, Va.  
6th Jan. (11) d

Joseph Mandeville,  
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Has Received,

100 half boxes Rousette's C. GARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.

Real Maccauba Snuff.  
R. ppe do Coarse and Fine,  
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,

20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE,

and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

### TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Warr.

Jan. 2.

### TO BE SOLD,

At the subscriber's house, in Washington street, opposite Jacob Hoffman's sugarery—

Seine and Sewing, Shad and Herring Twine and Wrapping Thread, via Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines and Traces—Also Taired Rope, and other Cords made to any size that may be wanted.

Joseph Harper.

January 6.

### FOR SALE,

40 Shares of Potowmack Bridge Stock.  
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Rail ditto.

3 do. Little River Turnpike Rail do.

24 do. Marine Insurance do.

Belonging to the estate of John Warr.

R. I. Taylor, Esq.

October 4.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday night last, a black Negro slave, named ELIJAH, or LAIGE.—He is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, pitted with the small pox, of a downy look, stout made, he had on when he went away a blue jacket and trousers nearly new, and took with him from off a bed two pairs of blankets, one bound on the ends with red tape. Laige went off some time back from Capt. Rubin Johnson of this place, and lived some time in New York and Boston, and went by the name of Archibald Henderson: he is an artful cunning fellow—can play a little on the violin. Whoever brings him to me, or commits him to jail, it taken in town, shall receive ten dollars, if taken out of town the above reward, with all reasonable expences.

Isaac Entwistle.

January 10.

### ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,

late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria: IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the second turnpike gate, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court-House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of his public patronage.

Good pasture and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

January 10.

### 2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hds, and bbls,

Clayed do. in boxes

Coffee in bds, and bags

Old London Particular, and Market Mocha

Wine, in pipes and half pipes

Catalonia do. in gr. casks,

Castile Soap in boxes

A few tons of Logwood,

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Printing in its various branches

executed with accuracy and dispatch.

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